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SHIPWRECKED MARINERS

Suffered Terrible Hardships in An Open Boat Without Food or Water.

RESULTS OF COLLISION AT SEA.

The Monster Four-masted Schooner Frank A. Palmer and the Five-master Louise B. Cray Come Together During a Gale—Both Big Ships Sank Soon After the Collision—Eleven Were Drowned.

Boston (Special).—The five-masted schooner, Louise B. Cray and the large four-master Frank A. Palmer, bound from Newport News for Boston, were in collision off Thatchers Island.

Both vessels sank almost immediately, and out of the 29 men composing the two crews six went down with the vessels.

Fifteen men managed to get into a boat belonging to the Frank A. Palmer, and, after suffering indescribable hardships, to them were picked up by the fishing schooner Manhasset, the others having died during their three days' exposure to hunger, cold and the perils of a rough sea.

The Manhasset reached "T" wharf at an early hour, bringing the survivors of the disaster, all of whom were in a desperate condition, suffering from frozen limbs and debility due to hunger. Two of them were driven insane. Among those rescued were Capt. William H. Potter, of the Louise B. Cray, and Captain Rawding, of the Frank A. Palmer.

The men were compelled to take to the boats without having time to secure clothing other than what they wore, or provisions. In a biting wind and on a rough sea, without sails to propel their little craft, they drifted out toward the ocean and when picked up by the fishermen were 65 miles east of Highland Light. Hunger and cold combined to make their suffering terrible.

Three of the men became insane and jumped overboard and a third died of exhaustion.

When the Manhasset caught sight of the sufferers they were almost in a comatose state. Capt. Malone, of the fishing schooner, did everything in his power to relieve the intense sufferings of the men, but little could be done for them with the means at his command.

When the Manhasset reached T wharf, the police patrol wagon and an ambulance were dispatched to the wharf. The City Hospital relief station, too, was notified and an ambulance was sent from there also. While the sufferers were being conveyed to the ambulances from the Manhasset the vessel parted her line which held her to another fishing craft lying at the wharf and she drifted off from her mooring, which caused a delay in the work of removing the men.

Six of the survivors were taken to the Relief Hospital. The other four remained on board the Manhasset, their condition being less serious than that of the other six.

Friday night the engineer, the cook and one seaman, all from Cray, died and their bodies were thrown into the sea. Saturday night the Palmer's cook died. On the same night Foru Banta, a boy from the Palmer, became crazed by his sufferings and jumped overboard before he could be restrained and was drowned. The two last named were the only members of the Palmer's crew who lost their lives. The men drowned were of the Cray's crew, four of them going into the sea.

HAS LAZY DISEASE.

Patient With An Unusual Disorder Appears in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—A patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital is suffering from a disease which has only once before appeared in this State. The disease is known as ankylostoma, or "lazy disease," so-called because the visible symptom is an increasing disinclination for physical exertion and extreme lassitude.

Guided by the facts furnished by a post-mortem examination in a former case, Superintendent Hurd says the patient will recover.

The only other case was that of an English sailor. A post-mortem examination revealed that thousands of infinitesimal parasites were boring into the membrane of the intestines and causing loss of blood, with resultant lassitude and death.

These parasites are abundant in certain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the disease is prevalent among the "clay eaters" of that region.

Natural Gas Explosion.

Pittsburg (Special).—An explosion of natural gas in the boarding-house of Mrs. Laura Rickards, of this city, resulted in the probable fatal burning of one man and the serious injury of two others. E. G. Walters, a telegraph operator, whose home is in Marietta, Ohio, was burned about the face, chest and arms. He is not expected to recover. E. W. Barrett, feet and arms burned; condition serious. Burt Piper, face and arms burned; will recover. The men were asleep on the second floor of the building and were surrounded by fire and smoke when they awoke.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

The steamer Neapolitan Prince brought to New York 17 men, comprising the crew of the Norwegian bark Bayard, which had been wrecked. Standard Oil barge No. 48 was blown up at sea off the Massachusetts coast, and George Riley, one of her crew, was blown to pieces.

Judge Lewis and his wife were murdered at their home, on a lonely road, near Almira, Wash., and their savings were carried away.

A warrant for the arrest of Kid McKoy was issued in New York on the charge of stealing \$1,000 a patron had entrusted to him.

A destructive fire in the business portion of Knoxville, Tenn., caused damage to the amount of about \$400,000 or \$500,000.

William and Charles Jensen, brothers, were arraigned in Jersey City on the charge of robbing their parents.

Mascagni, who is suffering from nervous prostration in Chicago, has canceled all his American dates.

Four of the Reading Company's mines were reported to be flooded, curtailing the coal production.

An attempt was made to dynamite a Slavish boardinghouse at Springfield, Pa.

Ex-Governor Boynton, of Georgia, died at his home in Griffin.

During the past week the Reading Company brought down from the mines 288,750 tons of coal. It is not probable that this output will be exceeded during the winter, as the mines are being worked to their full capacity.

D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers has sent circulars throughout the country urging manufacturers to organize for protection against united labor.

Speaker John Henderson, of the Missouri House of Delegates, has given two city blocks to the town of Louisiana, Mo., to be converted into a public park.

Discharged negro soldiers are reported to be drilling the ladrones in the Philippines and teaching them the use of guns.

The coal-laden steamer Minnetonka, from Newport, England, for Boston, was reported in distress 900 miles off Halifax.

A plan for the reorganization of the American Bicycle Company has been filed with the Central Trust Company in New York.

Mrs. Rosa B. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., committed suicide because she was suspected of having poisoned her husband.

Voltaire le Cleve, a noted anarchist and a teacher of languages, was shot and mortally wounded on the street in Philadelphia by Herman Hiescher, a former pupil, who said they had been sweethearts and she had broken his heart.

United States Judge Edward B. Thomas, in Brooklyn, handed down a decision declaring invalid a claim of \$1,000,000 against the United States, entered by Lieutenant Commander William H. H. Southerland, of the Navy.

J. W. Barriger, Jr., aged 27, a civil engineer, in the employ of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad, was stabbed to death in St. Louis by S. M. Morton in the Granite Building.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court in New York, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jesse Lewisohn, who refused to answer questions before the grand jury in the gambling cases.

In a statement made by W. G. Hunter, Jr., before the Court of the Third Instance in Guatemala City, he declared that he shot and killed William A. Fitzgerald in self-defense.

Foreign.

When the French Chamber of Deputies resumes its sessions the notorious Humbert case will become one of the chief elements in politics. The Dreyfus matter is likely to be again dragged up, it being asserted that the relatives of Dreyfus are among the heaviest creditors of the Humberts.

The Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, with \$22,125,000 capital in bonds, and the Union Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, having \$85,000,000 capital, have consolidated, this step being the result of the crisis in the German electrical industry.

Count Filippo Golchi, the artist, who eloped with Donna Elvira, second daughter of Don Carlos, in 1896, is seeking an annulment of his marriage to countess Polchi, so that he can marry Donna Elvira.

King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel sent congratulatory messages by cable to Marconi for his wireless messages.

The Crown Princess of Saxony deserted her family and fled from her home at night. She is the mother of five children.

The present crop failure in Finland is the worst in 50 years, and the people in 194 of the 500 parishes are destitute. So complete was the failure of vegetation in some sections that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests.

The British steamer North Point arrived at London with the crew of the German steamer Pure Oil, Captain Dix, from Hamburg December 4 for Philadelphia, which foundered December 14.

POWERS WILL ARBITRATE

Great Britain, Germany and Italy Send Venezuelan Answer.

BERLIN'S REPLY IS UNSATISFACTORY.

One of Its Requirements Said to Be An Apology From Castro—Asks Amends for the Arrest of Consuls and Sacking of Legation—England's Chief Concern Is for Adequate Guarantee—Hay Will Ask Allies to Recede.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the Governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties.

Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards.

Germany accepts arbitration in principle, but finds a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into the agreement.

Italy, as the junior partner of the allies, declares that she is favorable to arbitration, but will be bound probably by the action of the senior partners.

As far as England is concerned, the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulties. Some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela, but the United States Government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of a guarantor in this case, for the precedent, once established, might require the United States to become the financial backer of all South and Central America. However, if private concerns can be induced to enter the field the United States Government will do what it can to reduce their risks.

Secretary Hay, Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and Senator Dewey were in conference, and it is suspected that this phase of the case was touched upon, although no confirmation can be had at this time.

The German position presents the greatest difficulties, for not only does it involve a demand for apologies, which are extremely repugnant to Venezuelans, but also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that many days, or perhaps weeks, must elapse before that adjustment can be effected and the case prepared for arbitration.

The danger of the delay in the face of a blockade, which seriously cripples neutral commerce and invites hostile collisions with the Venezuelans, cannot be overestimated. The effort of the United States, therefore, must be directed toward hastening Germany's action on the arbitration proposal and toward endeavoring to persuade it to recede on some particular.

The Italian position is, of course, of less concern than that of the other allies. The Italian ambassador here, in his intercourse with the State Department, has been extremely moderate and considerate, giving Secretary Hay the impression that he is well disposed to second any effort of the United States to terminate the present dangerous situation.

The French Government has served notice that, without abating her claims, the payment for which has been arranged, she also claims the right to have the claims of the French citizens which have arisen since the adjustment above spoken of considered by the joint tribunal which will adjust the Venezuelan debts on a basis of equality with those of the other nations.

This contention is strongly resisted by some of the allied Powers, and is one of the points which is likely to lead to the consumption of much time and which must be disposed of before a final arrangement can be made to arbitrate the case.

Secretary Hay laid before the Cabinet meeting the latest phases of the Venezuelan situation as shown by the correspondence he had had with our Ambassadors and the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin and Rome, and also acquainted the members with the substance of the verbal exchanges which had taken place with the Ambassadors from those capitals in Washington.

After a thorough discussion of the subject, the Cabinet gave its unqualified approval to everything that had been done by Secretary Hay and also to his plans for the future, so far as they were outlined. It is gathered that the attitude of the United States is or the present a waiting one, in the hope that the allies will soon be able to agree upon the basis upon which they are willing to accept arbitration.

President Will Decline.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The allied powers has resorted to a diplomatic ruse to inveigle the United States into practically guaranteeing the payments of the Venezuelan claims. President Roosevelt has proposed to the powers that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. The powers have replied with a counter-proposal that President Roosevelt himself arbitrate the issues.

The President proposed reference to

the International Court of Arbitration as the best and surest method for an early and satisfactory settlement of the trouble. Germany and England did not tarry long in answering the President's proposition in the form of a joint request that President Roosevelt himself act as the arbitrator instead of The Hague tribunal. This answer has somewhat disconcerted the administration, for the officials here see the diplomatic side of it, and the reason why the powers desire the President to act.

It means that, as arbitrator, it virtually guarantees the payment of the award should the verdict be against Venezuela.

PURE FOOD BILL PASSED.

The House of Representatives Agrees to the Measure by Decisive Vote.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House passed the Pure Food bill by a vote of 72 to 21. There was not a quorum present, but the point was not raised by the opponents of the measure.

The bill inhibits the introduction into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or to the shipments to any foreign country of any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The above inhibition is made to apply to anyone shipping, delivering or receiving within the regions named any such food so adulterated. Adulterations in the bill are defined as follows:

In the case of drugs, if sold under a name recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia and the drug differs from the standards of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in such pharmacopoeia at the time of the investigation, so that its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold; if it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article; and in the case of a confectionery, if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances, or poisonous colors or flavors.

In the case of food, when any substance is mixed with it so as to lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product when offered for sale shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

If any substance or substances have been substituted so that the product when sold shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

If any valuable constituent of an article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the distinctive name of another article.

If it be mixed, colored, powdered or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

If it contain any added or poisonous ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

If it is falsely labeled as a foreign product, or is in imitation of another substance of a previously established name or which has been trade-marked or patented.

If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any part of an animal unfit for food, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

The last section of the bill provides that any article of food or drug that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this bill and is transported, or being transported, from one State to another for sale, or if it be sold in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or if it be imported from a foreign country, shall be liable to confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation in the United States courts. Such goods, it is also provided, shall not be sold in any State contrary to the laws thereof.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Heavy Snowfall Driven by a Furious Wind—Many Towns Snowed Up.

Denver, Col. (Special).—The worst snow and wind storm since the great storm of 1895 has raged in Colorado for two days. The blizzard was general throughout Eastern Colorado and Wyoming and Western Nebraska and Kansas. The average snowfall was 11 inches, and a 45-mile wind blowing across the prairie piled the snow in huge drifts.

In Cheyenne business is at a standstill, and the snow is piled in drifts from three to six feet. Sterling and many other towns between Denver and Cheyenne are cut off from communication with the outside world. Cattle are suffering from lack of shelter, and the trains on all roads are delayed many hours, if not abandoned. The Colorado and Southern train south from Cheyenne stuck in a nine-foot snowdrift on Buckhorn Hill and was soon covered with drifting snow. One hundred miners from Sunrise dug it out. Another train was stalled on the Colorado and Southern between Horse Creek and Hartville Junction.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that the weekly pay law is constitutional. This will compel manufacturers in this State to pay their men weekly whenever it is demanded.

MANY PERSONS KILLED

Collision Between Two Railroad Trains in California.

TWENTY-SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED.

Passengers Crushed in a Mass of Debris—A Church in Byron Is Turned Into a Hospital—Although the Warning Signal Had Been Answered, The Collision Immediately Followed.

Byron, Cal. (Special).—Sixteen persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in the collision between the south-bound Los Angeles "Owl" train of the Stockton flier. It was a rear-end collision, the engine of the local plowing its way into the rear coach of the "Owl," which was filled with Fresno people.

The passengers who escaped death were hurled to the forward part of the coach and crushed in the mass of debris. Their sufferings and danger were intensified by the clouds of scalding steam that poured out from the shattered boiler of the Stockton engine.

After the "Owl" left the Oakland Mole it was noted that there was a leak in the flue of the engine. This increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to stop here and take a freight engine for relief. The train officials knew that the Stockton local train was following a half hour behind, and a flagman was sent back along the track to give warning of the presence of the "Owl."

It is said that the Stockton train, in charge of Engineer Maguire and Fireman Joyce, got the warning signal in due time and gave the usual response with whistle blasts. Why the following train was not checked, however, has not been explained thus far, the men who could give the facts being among the badly injured.

So forcibly did the local meet the rear of the "Owl" that the end of the second car, the dining car, was smashed in and the three cooks were seriously hurt. The horror of fire was not added to the disaster, and the pained up victims were spared from flames, for the oil burners were extinguished when the crash came.

RESCUED FROM SINKING SHIP.

Seven Men and One Woman Saved By Steamer Mira.

Philadelphia (Special).—Suffering severely from exposure and privation, seven shipwrecked men and one woman arrived here on the British steamer Mira, Captain Swartmore, from New Castle-on-Tyne. The victims included C. H. Clements, owner of the British schooner, J. N. Wyld, Captain Dunphy, his wife, and five seamen.

They were rescued from the dismantled and sinking schooner by the crew of the Mira. The J. N. Wyld was bound from Philadelphia, December 1, for Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. Off Newfoundland the vessel was overtaken by a blizzard which continued more than a week. Benumbed by the cold, the captain and crew were unable to manage the schooner, which was tossed helplessly about. Several vessels passed the distressed schooner, but her captain and crew were unable to answer their signals.

Finally, one of the sailors succeeded in fastening a signal to the mast, which, on December 14, brought the Mira to the rescue.

TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

An American Congress on the Disease to Be Formed.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—A petition was filed here in the Superior Court asking for a charter for the incorporation of the "American Congress on Tuberculosis." Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, heads the list of petitioners.

Others who are seeking to have the congress incorporated are Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Vermont; Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New York; Dr. J. A. Eagan, of Illinois; Dr. Frank Paschal, of Texas; Dr. Irving A. Watson, of New Hampshire; Dr. E. J. Barrack, of Canada, and Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Canada.

The purpose of the corporation is to promote discussion and devise means of bettering the condition of cows suffering with tuberculosis. Another object is to assist in organizing the world's congress on tuberculosis.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 3,696,756, against 3,574,165 last week and 3,991,868 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,081,726, against 2,999,165 last week and 3,446,868 last year, and all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 615,000, against 575,000 last week and 545,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,686,000, against 1,935,000 last year; in Egypt 182,000, against 203,000 last year; in India 186,000, against 149,000 last year, and in the United States 1,643,000, against 4,750,000 last year.

DOINGS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Senator Hoar's Trust Bill.

Following close on the House appropriating \$500,000 for the use of the Attorney-General in prosecuting the trusts came the announcement from Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, that he will prepare a bill during the holiday recess for presentation in the Senate.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hoar is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and came to Washington at the beginning of the session with an opinion against anti-trust legislation, this fact is important, and may mean some sort of trust legislation before March 4. Senator Hoar authorized a statement on the subject in which he suggested that three things should be done.

First—The Attorney-General should be supplied with sufficient resources to enable him to execute the existing law.

Second—There should be legislation which provide safeguards against the abuse of corporate powers engaged in international or interstate commerce.

Third—Whether the definition of the thing which should be prohibited exists in the present law; and whether it should be amended or could be amended and improved, should depend very much on the opinion of the law officer of the Government who is charged with the administration of the law.

Department of Commerce.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce ordered a favorable report on the Department of Commerce bill. The vote on reporting it stood 5 to 3.

The provision for including the bureau of labor in the new department was retained on a tie vote. As it will come from the House Committee, the bill will embrace within the proposed Department of Commerce the light-house board, the lighthouse service, national bureau of standards, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of immigration, fish commission, bureau of statistics, of the Treasury Department; bureau of foreign commerce, of the State Department; fur, seal and salmon fisheries, bureau of labor and census and three new bureaus—insurance, manufactures and corporations.

The province and duty of the proposed bureau of corporations is, under the direction of the secretary of commerce, to gather, compile, publish and supply useful information concerning corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

A section added to the Senate bill gives the President the authority to transfer at any time any statistical or scientific branch of the Government to the Department of Commerce.

Philippine Currency Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands agreed upon a bill for the establishment of the currency of the Philippines, which is the joint production of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and William B. Allison. It makes the gold peso of 12.9 grains the unit of value in the islands and the gold coins of the United States legal tender for all debts.

In addition to the currency at present authorized the Philippine Government is permitted to have coined 75,000,000 silver pesos of 416 grains each which are to be legal tender for all debts in the islands unless otherwise specified by contract or by law. Subsidiary silver coins also are allowed in excess of the present volume. The Philippine Government is authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to maintain the parity between the gold and silver pesos.

Provision also is made for the redemption of the present silver currency of the islands. Authority is given for the coining of the silver pesos at Manila or at any of the mints of the United States.

For Emergency Currency.

Representative Elijah B. Lewis, of Georgia, member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill to provide an elastic or emergency currency to meet the financial and commercial requirements of the country.

The bill authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to any national banking association, in addition to the circulation now authorized by law, circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital and surplus of said bank.

To Admit Fair Employees.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House by Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, providing that the Allen Contract Labor law shall not operate to prevent foreign exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis from bringing into the United States, under contract, such employees, natives of foreign countries, as they may deem necessary for specified purposes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.